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Standard Specifications

for the
Fabrication and Setting of

SHEET STEEL CORNICES

A.I.A. File No. 12|2

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Standard Specifications

for the Fabrication and Setting of

SHEET STEEL CORNICES

by the

SHEET STEEL TRADE EXTENSION COMMITTEE*

OLIVER BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SECTION A

Preface and Diagram

a. Because of the different types of construction to which the different heights of cornice usually apply, all cornices are divided in these specifications into three classes based on the total height of the cornice; viz., Large, Medium and Small. The division is made approximately by regarding the Medium cornice as having a total height of between 18" and 36". Included in the Small Cornices are Belt Courses, Mouldings and Window Caps.

Division of Specification by Cornice Heights

b. The following diagram shows the presentation of these specifications:

Diagram & Index

SECTION A	SECTION B
(Not part of the specification)	General Information Part of all Specifications
Preface and Diagram Clauses (a) and (b).	Clauses 1 to 24 inclusive.
Explanations of Specification. Clauses (c) to (h) inc.	Pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

SECTION C		
SPECIAL CLAUSES APPLYING TO:		
Large Cornices Clauses 25 to 28 inclusive.	Medium Cornices Clauses 29 to 31 incl.	Small Cornices Clauses 32 to 35 incl.
Pages 8 and 9.	Page 9	Page 9

SECTION D	SECTION E
Short form of Specification. Page 10	Specification Clauses for other Trades. Clauses 36 to 39 inclusive. Page 11.

*Note: This Committee is a research and educational organization representing over 70% of the total sheet steel manufacturing capacity of the United States.

EXPLANATION

c. The following are solely explanations to ARCHITECTS and SPECIFICATION WRITERS of the reasons for drawing the SPECIFICATIONS for SHEET STEEL CORNICES in the form shown. These (d to h incl.) are not deemed desirable to be written into the specification.

d. **Purpose of Specification:** Since the thoroughly workmanlike sheet steel cornice which is made out of good materials successfully competes in appearances and all other qualities with the heavy and costly terra cotta or stone cornice, the aim of this specification is to make the sheet steel cornice as good as it would be if made entirely by one of the old-time master sheet metal workers.

e. **Division of Cornices into three Classes:** This division is purely tentative and is made in the interest of shorter and simpler specifications for the smaller cornices; and for the use of wooden lookouts and supports as an alternative in those cases where wood is sometimes permitted by building codes.

f. **Omission of wood from large Cornices:** These cornices usually occur on buildings of such height and character and located in such zones that only incombustible materials are allowed to form part of the cornices. For this reason and also because of the uncertain life of wood under these conditions and the extreme difficulty of holding it satisfactorily tight by building into masonry, only incombustible supports have been specified. Wood, where permitted, is required to be kept at least ½ inch away from body sheet of cornice to avoid taking fire from the heat of flames touching the outside of sheet.

g. **Dripping of Longitudinal Field Joints and other projecting edges of the Cornice:** To prevent those unsightly surface streakings which always happen wherever water flows across surfaces in some places and not in others, good practice is now requiring an increasingly large number of dripped edges on all cornices. The drips mentioned in these specifications have been confined to longitudinal field joints leaving other drips to be placed by the architect at or as close as possible to the lower edge of all surfaces upon which dust can lie and their construction to be insisted upon as part of the profile. Large surfaces should, where possible, be pitched inward to drain upon main roof or into main conductors.

h. **Riveting and Fastening in addition to Soldering:** To prevent the destruction of the cornice in case of flames sweeping upward, and to have reliable structural strength apart from that furnished in lesser degree by the soldering, these specifications have been drawn to provide a cornice which is complete in its form and strength before solder is applied. The solder is used entirely as a means of water-proofing the joints and holding them in such close contact that the paint will not be cracked at any time. Spot welds will be accepted as the equivalent of rivets.

SECTION B

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Where shown or indicated on the Contract Drawing and between the limits there indicated, the Cornice Contractor shall furnish and erect cornices and other sheet metal work of the profile shown. *Work Included*

2. The Architect shall furnish the Cornice Contractor with all general and detail drawings and other information necessary to proceed without delay to make up the working drawings of the cornice. This will include drawings for all classes of work with which the Cornice engages. *Drawings —Architect's*

3. The Cornice Contractor, before proceeding with the manufacture' shall submit to the Architect for his correction and approval, shop drawings in duplicate showing the construction, jointing, supporting and actual profile of the cornice and the provisions for the watertight attachment of the cornice to the building. These drawings must conform to these specifications and as nearly as practicable to the Architect's approximate profiles, and shall be revised until satisfactory to the Architect. The work shall not be proceeded with until these shop drawings are approved over his signature by the Architect on the one of these two sets returned to the Cornice Contractor by the Architect. Where required by the Architect, the Cornice Contractor shall prepare and have approved by the Architect as part of the working drawings, a setting plan or KEY PLAN for all work included under this contract. *Drawings —Shop*

4. No variation whatever in form from the approved working drawings nor in materials or quality of workmanship from those specified will be permitted and any substitution or variations therefrom in the finished work will not be adjusted by a deduction from the contract price but must be removed and replaced. *Variation*

5. A schedule and detail of all necessary connections, bolts, etc., for the fastening of the Cornice to structural steel or masonry walls shall be supplied by the Cornice Contractor to the Architect and after approval will by him be transmitted to the structural steel contractor or mason contractor. Bolts shall be set by the mason at the mason's expense under the direction of the Cornice Contractor. The tag on each piece when delivered shall correspond to the numbers and description on this detail and schedule. *Schedules of Bolts, etc.*

6. All sheet metal used in the cornice body shall be of (the hereinafter mentioned) gauge, U. S. Standard, Master Brand (TEC) galvanized sheets, deeply crimped 3/16" c-c crimps with all crimps running either vertical or at right angles to the wall face. The only exception will be the ornaments. *Quality of Material*

7. All ornaments shall be made of either Master Brand (TEC) galvanized sheets of the same thickness as the body sheet or of pure malleable zinc No. 14 zinc gauge (.036") thick. No bracket, modillion or other ornament whose strength is necessary to maintain the form of the cornice shall be made of zinc. No copper or other corrosion-inducing material shall be used in connection with this cornice. *Material of Ornaments*

8. The cornice shall be formed true at every point to the profile shown. All members shall run absolutely level or to the indicated slope on both main cornice and all returns. All curves shall be smoothly pressed free from kinks, buckles and bends. All formed corners, edges and intersections shall be straight and at all points true to the accepted profile. All exposed parts of the cornice and its ornaments must, when completed and before shop painting, be free from buckles, waves, sags, bends, hammer marks, broken galvanizing, smeared solder, or other blemishes whatsoever. *Profile and Surface*

9. Cornice decks or other surfaces subject to usual or occasional loads shall be supported on corrugated or ribbed galvanized steel or painted structural shapes of approved strength to withstand a uniform load of 40 pounds per sq. ft. plus a concentrated load of 500 pounds applied at any one transverse line of such deck or surface. Decks on large projecting cornices shall pitch towards the building. *Decks*

10. At each party or fire wall or (where the line of the party or fire walls does not intersect with the face of the building) at every 25 ft. a fire stop of the same galvanized steel specified for the cornice body shall be furnished and erected by the sheet metal contractor. These stops shall be flanged occurately to the profile of the cornice so as to fit tightly to every part of every member thereof. Each shall be riveted thereto with 2 lb. tinned rivets spaced not over 3" c to c and with at least one rivet in every cornice member. Each shall extend to and be fastened to the deck and shall be flanged and fastened tightly to the wall with approved masonry nails or other fastenings. *Fire Stops*

11. All transverse shop and field joints shall be made over a band or otherwise rigidly supported in an approved manner. Unless lock seamed as specified for longitudinal shop joints, the sheets to be joined shall lap one over the other for at least 1¼", and shall be fastened together by 2 lb. tinned iron rivets spaced not less than ⅝" from the edge of each sheet and not more than 3" c to c along the seam. All such joints to be soldered watertight. *Joints —Transverse*

12. All mitres must be so formed (by cutting alone) that the joint lies entirely in the plane determined by the intersection of the members joined. Crooked or open joints battered into fitting will not be accepted. At all mitres one member must be riveted into the snipped projecting tabs of the other member. These tabs must, when bent to the form of the connecting member, be practically continuous so as to furnish backing for soldering and reinforcing of the joint. Rivets shall be 2 lb. tinned iron rivets, spaced not over ½" from bend line in tab and not over 3" c to c of rivets. There shall be at least *Mitres*

one rivet in every cornice member and these shall be placed wherever they will be the least visible. All mitres shall be true, strong and tight-jointed before soldering. Joints shall then be soldered watertight throughout.

13. All discontinuous ornaments shall be riveted on with 2 lbs. tinned iron rivets spaced not over 3" c to c along the joints with not less than 3—two pound tinned rivets to each ornament and soldered watertight after riveting. All continuous ornaments shall be held by shop joints as herein specified. All brackets and modillions shall be rigidly attached by rivets spaced not more than 3" c to c pitch through a continuous connection so that when riveting is completed no open joint exists. Thereafter the joint shall be made watertight by soldering. All cornice members shall continue as uninterrupted sheets behind brackets, modillions, dentils, plaques, or other discontinuous ornaments and behind all continuous ornamental members made of zinc. All surfaces of all closed pockets back of ornaments shall be thoroughly coated with one heavy coat of primer before the ornament is riveted on. *Attachment of Ornaments*

14. Each gutter shall be given as great a longitudinal pitch downward toward the drain points as space permits but not in excess of ¼" per foot of length. No longitudinal pitch of less than 1/16" per foot of length shall be used. The bottom of each gutter shall be given a transverse slope of ¼" per foot with the deepest point nearest the wall. If variations in the pitch of bottom are necessary, the greater pitch shall be used at points farthest away from the drain and the lesser pitch near the drain. Top braces of a ribbed form incapable of holding water but capable of holding a load of 250 pounds at their center without taking a permanent set and made of galvanized steel shall be provided at least every 36" on centers. Supports for gutter bottoms of corrugated or ribbed galvanized steel designed to safely withstand a load of 40 lbs. per sq. ft. shall be provided. *Gutters*

15. Bands for stiffening of cornice shall be of steel or iron of not less than 1¼" x ¼" section, bent or forged to conform substantially and accurately to the profile of cornice and painted thoroughly all over with two good coats of approved paint. One such band shall be attached to each lookout in not less than three places by not less than two 3/16" diameter tinned iron rivets or equivalent wood screws at each place. Additional bands shall be placed to sub-divide the space between lookouts into approximately equal portions, no one of which shall be more than 2 ft. in length. One such band shall be placed within two inches of each heel of a mitred joint, and under or closely adjacent to each transverse joint. Each cornice member shall be attached to each band by tinned iron rivets of not less than 5/32" diameter, spaced not less than 3" c to c with not less than one rivet in each cornice member. Any shims used shall be of galvanized sheet steel and shall each be fastened to the band with not less than two 5/32" diameter tinned rivets. *Bands*

16. All rivets used in sheets shall be tinned iron rivets of the size required and driven on the centers specified. In all cases, the punching of the hole and the driving of the rivet shall be so performed that the galvanizing is not spalled, chipped or cracked beyond where the head of the rivet covers, and that the sheets are not buckled, depressed or bumped up except under the head of the rivet. All rivets shall be driven tight with the existing head on the outside wherever possible and shall have the new head formed smooth, hemispherical and concentric with the shank end, and of at least twice the diameter of said shank. All rivets shall have the outside head driven down so as to not lie more than 1/16" outside of the surface of the surrounding sheet and each shall be soldered over flush and neatly. *Riveting*

17. The following sub heads apply to soldering: *Soldering*

(a) The exposed part of the sheets joined must be in tight contact at every point along the joint before soldering is commenced. *Preparation of Joints*

(b) No acid shall be used before or after soldering for cleaning, for addition to fluxes or for other purpose on this work. Any excess of flux appearing beyond the finished solder shall be removed by washing with water or other approved solvent. Only non-acid fluxes shall be used. *Fluxing and Cleaning*

(c) The solder shall not be the so-called half and half but shall be composed of approximately 50% tin and 50% lead, both virgin metals, and shall be free from antimony. *Solder Composition*

(d) All solder must be smoothly run on the outside of the joints and over rivets, and must not project more than 1/32" thickness beyond the face of the sheet nor extend along the faces of either sheet more than ¼" beyond the joint. It shall be so applied as to completely fill the joint for ½" in from the outside. *Running of Solder*

18. Before any paint, except that on closed pockets back of ornaments, is applied, the Cornice Contractor shall notify the Architect of the completion of the shopwork on the cornice so that inspection can be made, if he deem such necessary, of workmanship, quality of materials, etc., and no priming paint shall be applied until the work, its condition to receive paint, and the conditions for the application and drying of the paint, have been approved or the inspection formally waived. *Shop Inspection*

19. Putty or cement of any sort whatever, shall not be used to fill holes or cracks in the cornice. Any openings requiring filling shall be soldered flush. *Putty Forbidden*

20. Oil or grease, finger marks, etc., must be fully removed by washing with gasoline before any painting is performed. No acid wash or copper salt shall be applied to aid common paint to adhere or for any other purpose. *Cleaning by Preparation*

21. The sheet metal of the cornice shall be painted on all sides in the shop with one good heavy coat of one of the following approved priming paints for galvanized steel: *Where Painted*

Galvanum paint made by the Goheen Corporation of N. J., 202 Emmet St., Newark, New Jersey.

No. 625 Galvanized Iron Primer made by the Cheesman-Elliott Co., Inc., 647 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Portlan-Sement paint made by Missouri Paint & Varnish Company, 5125 North 2nd St., St. Louis, Missouri.

Bitumastic paint made by the Wailes Dove-Hermiston Company, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Black-Hydro-Carbon paint made by the Sterling Products Company, 6700 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

(Note caution in clause 37, Section E, page 11 herein.)

22. No dryers or thinners shall be added to the paint except in accordance with the written or printed directions from the maker thereof and then only in the quantity and of the kind directed. *Dryers—When Permitted*

23. The following sub-heads apply to Painting: *Painting*

(a) The priming coat of paint shall be applied to the sheet steel only when it is clean, dry and warm. The work shall be painted only under cover and shall be kept under cover, free from moisture and dust until so dry that the paint coat can not be rolled off by the friction of the finger. The paint shall be brushed on and rubbed in well with not less than six passages of a stiff brush over each part of the surface. Wherever possible these brushings shall cross each other at an angle so as to force the priming paint into intimate contact with the metal. Long bristle brushes must be bridled. *Application of Priming*

(b) All edges and points from which the priming coat of paint has drawn away in drying and all places where the priming has been chafed or removed in transportation or handling, shall be reprimed under conditions specified for the application of the (original) priming coat. Where priming coat has been roughed up, it shall be removed and reprimed. The work as a whole shall be left thoroughly and evenly primed throughout and in good condition to receive the second coat of paint. *Striping and Retouching*

24. The following sub-heads apply to Lookouts and Supports: *Lookouts and Supports*

(a) The furnishing and placing of the lookouts and other supports of sheet metal work included under the cornice contract shall form part of the work of the Cornice Contractor. The bolts or other attachments to or through masonry work shall be furnished by the Cornice Contractor and set by the mason under the Cornice Contractor's directions. Connecting holes required in the structural steel work of the frame shall be provided by the structural steel contractor where shown by Cornice Contractor, before the detailing of steel is completed. Lookouts and supports must have sufficient strength to support a load of forty (40) pounds per sq. ft. of projected horizontal area of cornice or balustrade *General Provisions*

plus a concentrated load of five hundred (500) pounds on the extreme outermost portion of each. Lookouts and supports shall be so approximate to the form shown on cross section of cornice as to permit of connection of bands at not less than 3 places but no part of the lookout shall come closer than ½ inch to the body sheet of the cornice.

Lookouts —Metal

(b) All lookouts, where required to be made of metal, shall be made of structural grade open hearth steel angles or shapes. No connection shall contain less than two (2) rivets in each connecting member and where necessary to this end, gusset plates shall be used. All lookouts and supports shall be painted all over with two coats of paint as per specification before being assembled to other work or before being erected.

Lookouts —Wooden

(c) Where lookouts are permitted to be of wood, they shall be of good quality well-seasoned new spruce or yellow pine or common grade of red or white oak.

Spacing and Alignment

(d) Lookouts shall be evenly spaced between ends of cornice or of pilasters or brackets which are of such size as to require a pronounced change in the profile of the cornice, but in no case more than 3 feet 9 inches center to center. Lookouts shall be rigidly attached to wall and, where necessary, to roof also by fastenings either as shown by the drawings or approved by the Architect after submission by the Cornice Contractor. Complete reliance for vertical alignment of lookouts will not be placed on frictional hold of bolts or of lookout frames against the wall under pressure produced by bolts, but each lookout frame will be required to have a bearing of not less than three (3) square inches in a recess or niche left in the wall for this purpose.

Supports Other Than Lookouts

(e) Supports other than lookouts shall be spaced and attached to masonry or structural steel as shown or required.

SECTION C

Special Clauses Applying to LARGE CORNICES—(over 36" in total height)

Supporting Material

25. No combustible material is to be used in the construction of this cornice.

Thickness of Sheets

26. All sheet metal used in the cornice body shall be No. 22 gauge U. S. Standard as required by paragraph 6 of Section B of this specification.

Joints —Longitudinal —Shop

27. All longitudinal shop joints shall be seamed together by an approved lock seam, in which each of the sheets is turned through not less than 180 degrees. If either turn through less, in the joint, the joined sheets must be riveted with 2 pound tinned iron rivets spaced not over 3" c to c. All longitudinal shop joints whether riveted or not, are to be soldered last to prevent water entering the joint.

28. All longitudinal field joints shall be made on a vertical member or at the intersection of a vertical member with a horizontal member. All such joints shall be (a) rigidly supported; (b) have an engagement of at least one inch depth close fitting in the last part of the contact, but (c) open ¼" wide in the first part of the contact to prevent uplifting and holding of water by capillary attraction; (d) dripped just above or before the joint, to prevent presence of water at joint; (e) inverted so as not to hold water, and (f) free from exposing any cut edge. The longitudinal field joint at the bottom of the cornice between the cornice and face of wall shall be made first by turning the body sheet of the cornice into a level plane for this purpose, and then by inserting this turned edge to a depth of one inch into a raked-out joint in the masonry of the wall face.

Joints —Longitudinal —Field

Such joint must be at least two inches above the lower edge of the cornice and must, upon completion, be filled watertight with a one to one mixture of Portland Cement and good sharp sand tempered with not over 10% of hydrated lime.

Special Clauses Applying to MEDIUM CORNICES—(between 18" and 36" in height)

29. Lookouts shall be made of materials specified on drawing. All other parts of cornice shall be made of metal.

Supporting Material

30. All sheets used in this cornice shall be of No. 24 U. S. Standard as required by paragraph 6 of the general section of this specification.

Thickness of Sheets

31. All longitudinal shop joints shall be made as required by paragraph 27. All longitudinal field joints shall be made as required by paragraph 28, except that bottom of body sheet may be held by a flashing strip as required in paragraph 35.

Joints —Longitudinal

Special Clauses Applying to SMALL CORNICES—(less than 18" in total height)

Also to BELT COURSES, MOULDINGS & WINDOW CAPS.

32. Lookouts shall be made of materials specified on drawing. All other parts of this cornice shall be made of metal.

Supporting Material

33. All sheets used in the cornice (belt, moulding or cap) body shall be No. 26 U. S. Standard as required by paragraph 6 of the general section of this specification.

Thickness of Sheets

34. So far as possible cornice shall be made of single sheets joined together only by transverse joints to produce the required length. Any necessary longitudinal joints shall be lockseamed and soldered watertight.

Joints —Longitudinal —Shop

35. All longitudinal field joints must be dripped just above or outside of the joint and the joint must be so made as not to hold water either as a cup or by capillary attraction. Cornice body sheets must be either turned into the joint in masonry previously filled 1" deep with cement or caught under a flashing strip held securely to wall by fastenings spaced not over 16" on centers.

Joints —Longitudinal —Field

SECTION D

*Short Form Specification

For the Fabrication and Setting of

SHEET STEEL CORNICES

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The general conditions of the American Institute of Architects, Fourth edition (1925) shall form a part of this specification and contract and all work shall be subject to the provisions thereof.

WORK INCLUDED

The work included in this contract comprises the furnishing of all materials and all labor, transportation, etc., necessary to fabricate and set all sheet steel cornices in accordance with the contract drawings and these specifications.

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP

IT IS HEREBY MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED BY ALL PARTIES TO ANY AGREEMENT ARISING FROM THE USE OF THIS SPECIFICATION THAT THE STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR THE FABRICATION AND SETTING OF SHEET STEEL CORNICES AS ISSUED BY THE SHEET STEEL TRADE EXTENSION COMMITTEE SHALL AND IS HEREBY MADE A PART HEREOF FOR THE CLASS APPROPRIATE TO THIS OPERATION AS FULLY AS THOUGH RECITED HEREIN IN DETAIL. COPY OF SAID SPECIFICATION IS ON FILE IN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE AND MAY BE EXAMINED ON APPLICATION OR COPY THEREOF CAN BE OBTAINED FREE OF COST FROM THE SHEET STEEL TRADE EXTENSION COMMITTEE, OLIVER BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

*Additional copies of this SHORT FORM SPECIFICATION in typewriter type on this kind of paper are available gratis on request to Sheet Steel Trade Extension Committee, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECTION E

SPECIFICATION CLAUSES FOR OTHER TRADES

FOR PAINTING CONTRACTOR

36. A second coat of the approved color shall be applied after erection to all exposed parts of the cornice (Balustrade, etc.). It shall be well brushed in. It shall cover the priming completely and shall be a thoroughly first class job, free from streaks, runs, and drips and uniform in color and degree of gloss. *Painting*

37. Unless noted to the contrary, only the paint made and recommended by the manufacturer of the priming paint used shall be used for the second coat of paint applied to the face of Cornices. The Cornice Contractor will be responsible for ascertaining that the desired color of second coat is obtainable from the manufacturer of the priming paint before the priming coat is applied. The following paints have been approved on the basis of the best obtainable evidence as to the wearing and adhering qualities of paint applied to zinc surfaces:

Galvanum paint made by the Goheen Corporation of N. J., 202 Emmet St., Newark, New Jersey.

No. 625 Galvanized Iron Primer made by the Cheesman-Elliott Co., Inc., 647 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Portlan-Sement paint made by Missouri Paint & Varnish Company, 5125 North 2nd St., St. Louis, Missouri.

Bitumastic paint made by the Wailes Dove-Hermiston Company, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Black Hydro-Carbon paint made by the Sterling Products Company, 6700 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR MASONRY CONTRACTOR

38. Under "Masonry" or some other suitable division of the general specifications, there should be included a clause providing that the bolts and other means of attachment for lookouts and supports for cornice work of all sorts, furnished by the Cornice Contractor shall be set by the mason contractor at the mason's expense but under direction of the Cornice Contractor, as provided for in Clause 24(a) and 24(d) of the "Standard Specification for the Fabrication and Setting of Sheet Steel Cornices". *Masonry*

FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL CONTRACTOR

39. Under "Structural Steel" or other suitable division of the general specifications, there should be included a clause providing that holes, required for the connection of supports which the Cornice Contractor is to furnish, shall be punched in structural steel at the expense of the structural steel contractor if their locations are given before detailing of structural steel is completed, as provided for in Clause 24(a) of the "Standard Specification for Fabrication and Setting of Sheet Steel Cornices". *Structural Steel*

SHEET STEEL CORNICES

Sheet Steel Cornices Permit—

Any projection with entire safety.
Any desired design whatever, without exception.
Any desired appearance, color or surface texture.
Any desired later change or alteration with greatest ease.

Sheet Steel Cornices Insure—

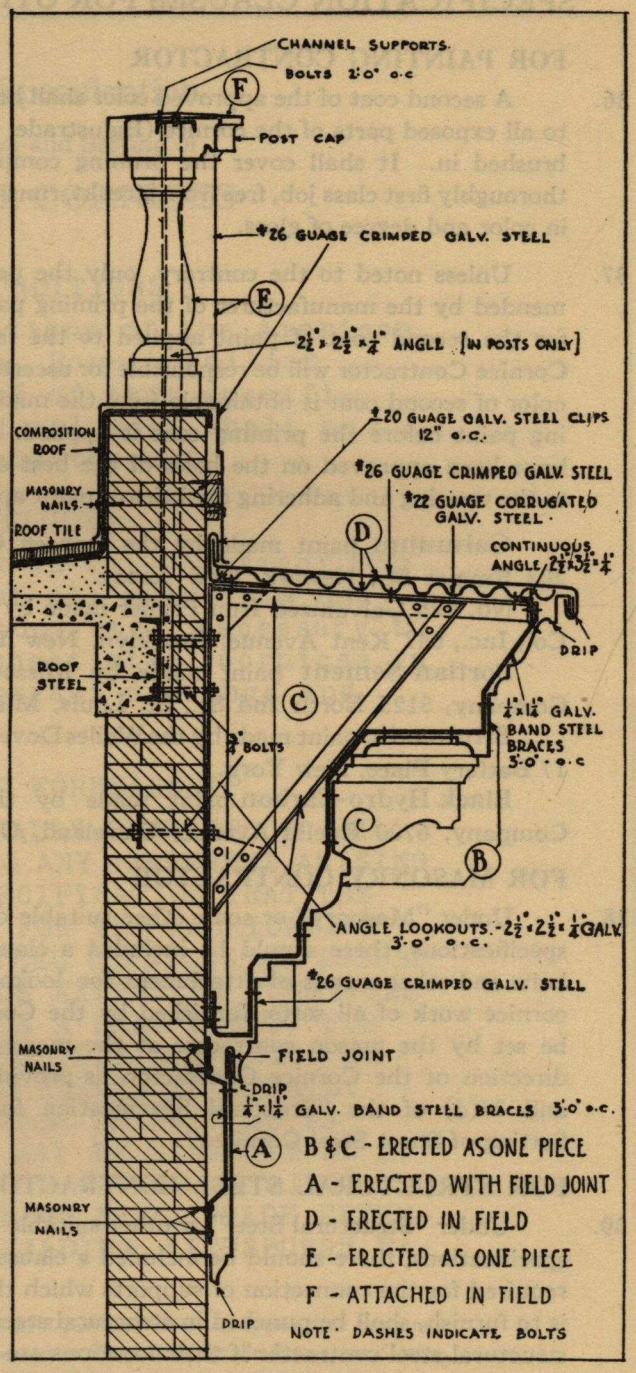
Life equal to that of the building. (Plenty of fifty-year old examples.)
Incombustibility.
Freedom from falling in fire and earthquake.
Freedom from damage by lightning or fire.
Lightest possible overhung weight.
Greatest strength and hence greatest safety.
Lowest first cost and lowest fixed and maintenance charges.
Colors that last splendidly 8 to 10 years between paintings.
Surety against the multiplied dangers of leakage in setback construction.
Safety against self-destruction from temperature espansion.

Sheet Steel Cornices Prevent—

All buckling, sagging, bagging or warping of cornice members.
All streaks from joints, all chipping and breakage.
All water from entering parapet walls and hence all consequent:
Efflorescence or stain on outside of upper walls.
Staining, cracking and falling of interior sidewall and ceiling plastering or decorations.

Sheet Steel Cornices Should Be—

Galvanized as heavily as seaming and forming will permit.
Made only of Master TEC Brand Sheets.
Made of No. 26 gauge U. S. standard (.02 in.) or heavier at every point.
Made on all flat or long members, of crimped sheets.
Anchored and supported by steel only.
In contact with no other metal than steel or zinc.
Braced adequately but simply.
Riveted lockseamed or dovetailed as well as soldered at all shop joints.
At all field joints:
(a) Rigidly supported.
(b) Dripped so water can not enter.
(c) Protected against holding water by capillary attraction.
Painted immediately after erection with one of the several approved makes of paint which will not peel, blister or crack.
Made in accordance with the **Standard Specification for the Fabrication and Setting of Sheet Steel Cornices** which insures construction that is practical, economical and lasting. This Specification will be sent to practicing architects, architectural engineers and specification writers on request.



SHEET STEEL TRADE EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Representing over 70% of the Sheet Steel Making Capacity of the United States

OLIVER BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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